LET THERE BE LIGHT.

Emancipation of the Slaves of Gas by the United States Electric Company.

Illumination of the Republican Building by the Maxim Incandescent Lamp.

Interior illumination by electricity has long since passed the experimental stage. Great improvements have recently been made in electrical apparatus, by which increased simplicity of construction and higher efficiency and reliability in operation have been eb tained than were possible under the old methods, if any methods of applying tae subtle fluid to purposes of illumination can be called old. Rapid advances are making in incandescent systems, which are especially adapted to interior lighting. The incandescent light is more convenient for division and distribution of currents, but it is as yet inferior to the arc in some respects for the illumination of large spaces. where power and great and far-reaching bril-liancy is a prime requisite, though for the light-ing of business houses and dwellings the incandescent light is infinitely superior to any other yet known. It is cheaper than gas and incomparably better. The quality and char-acter of the light produced by the incandescent system is the most perfect means of artificial illumination yet devised. It is produced by the incandescence of a slender carbon con-ductor inclosed in a vacuum in a small glass globe and is absolutely steady and uniform. The nerve racking flicker that was so objectionable in a vast majority of systems in use has been entirely removed by the application of new devices, and the objection rightly urged against the light in its earlier develop-ment no longer holds.

An electric light plant of 100 Maxim

incandescent lamps has been completed and is now in full operation, lighting THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN building from dusk in the evening until daybreak. The com-positors', editorial, and counting rooms are illuminated by a soft steady, and brilliant light, which can safely be claimed as almost

perfect.

The Maxim light has all the advantages of the arc light in safety and convenience, and is superior in steadiness and color, and more soft and agreeable to the eye. This system is especially adapted for interior illumination where comparatively small lights are re-

THE REPUBLICAN glories in its absolute emancipation from the slavery endured while an inforced patron of the gas company. Language is inadequate to properly convey the sense of relief felt. It is like walk-ing from darkness into daylight. The smoky yellow glare of the villainous fluid which the gas company kindly permits to ooze through its kerosene tar clogged pipes only exist in memory as the recollection of a nightmare. The eye destroying light, pro-duced by the so called gas, the patrons of the gas company are compelled to use no longer vexes the editorial or typographic eyes of THE RE-PUBLICAN force of workers. They labor through the long watches of the night in the full bril liancy of artificial sunlight, free from the oppressive heat of a hundred gas jets, and exempt from the sewer odors that arise from every burner. A paradise reigns, compared to the old regime.

The Maxim incandescent lamp consists of an M-shaped carbon conductor, inclosed in a vacuum by a glass globe about two and onehalf inches in diameter. The carbon is made by a peculiar process devised by Mr. Maxim, which gives it very great durability, strength, which gives it very great durability, strength, and capacity for withstanding the disintegrating effect of powerful currents. One of the Maxim lamps, constructed to give a light of twenty-five candles, was run for a short time at the Paris exposition at an illuminating power of eleven hundred candles. The lifetime of the Maxim lamp, when run at its normal power, is very long. In plants which have been erected during the past year the average lifetime of the lamps has been consideably over a thousand hours, and many lamps which have been burning from two to three thousand hours are still intact. The incandescent electric light demon-

The incandescent electric light demonstrates its ability to compete successfully with gas, and is evidently destined in the near future to supplant gas for general interior illumination. The plant illuminating The lumination. The plant illuminating THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN building was put in, and is now maintained by the United States Electric Lighting company of Washington. This company was organized Nov. 9, 1882, with a capital of \$300,000, Mr. James L. Barwith a Capital of \$300,000, Mr. James L. Barwith a Capital of \$300,000, Mr. James L. Barwith a Capital of \$300,000 Mr. James L. Barwith a Capital of \$300,000 Mr. James L. Barwith and Santal of \$300,000 Mr. James L ident; William Dickson, secretary, and A. M. Renshaw, general manager. The electric aparatus adopted by this company is that of the United States Electric Lighting com-pany, of New York, which embraces the Weston dynamo electric machines pany, of New York, which embraces the Weston dynamo electric machines and the Maxim incandescent lamps, The arc and incandescent systems of the

United States Electric Lighting company are in general use both in this country and Eu-rope and is probably the most perfect in ex-The Maxim incandescent light is now in

the Maxim incandescent light is now in use at the Philadelphia postoffice. United States mint, Union League club, Equitable building, and many other public buildings throughout the country. The United States are light has been adopted for street lighting in Now York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and most of the other invertent cities executive. and most of the other important cities, except Washington, which alone adheres to the Rip Van Winkle system of poor street lamps. Incandescent lamps of different sizes for

giving a light of eight candles and upward are manufactured. Each lamp is provided with a socket or holder, which is so arranged that the lamp when in position is held firmly, but may be readily removed for renewal; and merely placing the lamp in the holder makes the necessary electrical connections. These holders are made with or without switches, or keys for turning the light on and off, and of various styles, plain and ornamental. For use with chandeliers and in similar places it is frequently desirable to have the switch separate from the holder, and in a more ac-cessible and convenient place; and a single switch will frequently suffice for all the lights

To prevent all danger of overheating the conducting wires by an abnormal flow of current an automatic cutoff is placed in each branch, which interrupts the circuit if from any cause the current passing becomes stronger than the wire can safely carry. From their station on D street the com-pany now run their electric circuits through

all the principal business avenues of the city. Up to the present time some seventy are lights have been put in use, and the demand is steadily increasing. The city postoffice is now entirely illuminated by arc lights, and

some of the government departments are contemplating their introduction. The arc light is rated at 2,000 candle power, and is specially adapted to lighting large open spaces; for street lighting it is fast superceding gas in all the principal cities.

Washington with its beautiful avenues, parks, and public buildings, would be a most attractive city illuminated by electric lights.

Women's National League.

The regular meeting of the Women's Na tional Industrial league was held last night, with fair attendance. Several speeches were made, and the league adopted two resolutions, one of which indorsed a hotel proprietor at Lake George, N. Y., for supplying suitable quarters and provisions for his employes, es pecially women. The resolution, which will be sent to proprietors of various hotels, is a lengthy one, and calls their attention to the negiect which employes are subjected to. The other resolution called attention to the con-dition of the cells at the police court. The resolution stated that the amount of space for this purpose was inadequate, and that sometimes as many as thirty people were crowded in them. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the health officers.

The Soldiers and Temperance.

The Washington Women's Temperance Union paid a visit Wednesday evening to the camp of the 2d artillery at Gaithersburg, Md. Remarks were made by Mrs. Funk, Mrs. Lin-Remarks were made by Mrs. Funk, Mrs. Linville, Mrs. Burroughs, and Mesdatues Allen, Kelby, Gardner, and Gallen. Miss tracic Altchue sang "Zook a Zoo," Miss Ghitic Zradt recited "The Soldier of the Leven." After the closing prayer by Mrs. Zurrdighs, the meeting adjourned until next Wedn somy evening at 7 o'clock. R. F. Dieterich, some tary of the union, contemplates at an early also be transferred.

date to publish a monthly paper, to be called The First Cull, to be edited in the interest of the union, and under the auspices of the N. C. T. U.

BUSINESS EDUCATORS.

What They Did Yesterday-A Spence Memorial Hall to be Founded.

The members of the Business Educators' convention went on an excursion yesterday merning at 10 o'clock to Mount Vernon, and spent several hours going over the grounds and inspecting the relies. A choice collation was served under the trees, Mr. H. C. Spencer, of the Spencerian Business college of this city, officiating as master of ceremonies. The return to the city was made at 4 o'clock, and all the ladies and gentlemen of the party ex-pressed themselves highly delighted with the trip.

the trip.

The convention assembled in regular session last night at 8 o'clock in Lincoln hall. Gen. R. D. Mussey, of this city, delivered an interesting address on "Business Colleges." The speaker advocated the adding of a law department to the business colleges, and illustrated the importance of business men becoming familiar with the practical knowledge of the laws of the country. The gentleman was listened to with profound attention, and was thanked by the convention.

A discussion was had as to what should be the programme for the day. It was finally

the programme for the day. It was finally agreed that the convention should meet at 8 s. m. and hold a business session lasting until 9 o'clock. At the latter hour the members will take carriages and proceed to visit inter-esting points at the capital. At 1 a. m. they will call in a body on the President at the

executive mansion.

Prof. F. E. Rogers, president of the Rochester Business university, delivered a lengthy technical address on "Actual Business Practice for Business Colleges," illustrating his system by drawings on the blackboard. The address was received with marked manifestations of approval by the convention.

Messrs, Packard, Sadler, and Mahew, of the

committee appointed to draft suitable resolu-tions relating to the establishment of the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library association, at Geneva, Ohio, reported in favor of the early founding of such an institution

of the early founding of such an institution as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the Spenceriau memorial hall and library, reported the following, which were adopted.

1. That we deem it in every way appropriate and befitting that the association should ally itself to the scheme of perpetuating the memory, as it is already perpetuating the work of the author of Spenceriau; and that this is the occasion which should be seized upon for carrying that purpose into effect.

thor of Spencerian, and that this is the occasion which should be seized upon for carrying that purpose into effect.

2. That the steps which have already been taken by the Piatt R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library association, in erecting a building in the village of Geneva, Ohio, for a public hall and library, appeals at once to our sense of what is the best thing to be done, and that what we do should be to aid directly in the work.

3. That we propose that this ass-ciation shall cause to be prepared, or shall adopt what may have been prepared, and what may be prepared, a beautifully engraved document, which shall serve as a receipt for contributions to the fund for this purpose. This document to contain a portrait of P. R. Spencer, and be in all respects a beautiful and acceptable souvenir.

4. That through the colleges represented in this association subscriptions be solicited in all parts of the country, and efforts be made to popularize this subscription and to so extend a knowledge of the enterprise as to secure the best results: Therefore be it

Reserved, That the representatives of business colleges in the different citus of the Cnited States and Canadas undertake to secure funds to found the Piatt R. Spencer memorial ball and library of Geneva, Ohio, and will co-operate with the parent association under their charter, to that end.

A letter was received from the executive marsion inviting the members of the body

A letter was received from the executive mansion inviting the members of the body to call upon President Arthur at 1 o'clock to-

day.

The programme for to-day is as follows:
Business meeting at 8 o'clock a. m. for the election of officers and closing business. Afterward the delegates will be shown around the various points of interest in the ciry, and they call upon the President at 1 o'clock. then call upon the President at 1 o'clock.

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Meeting Which Didn't Accomplish Much Good, But Which Afforded Some Amusement.

House No. 215 Four-and-a-half street northwest is a large, four story structure, and a sign in front notifies you that board and lodging can be obtained. A notice was inserted in the papers yesterday that an eminent divine would expose Masonry at the above place last night. The room where the meeting was held is the second one back, and is used as a dining room. It was lighted by two kerosene lamps, which spattered incer santly and threatened every moment to explode. Round the room in rows were ranged thirty chairs. An old w man sat beside a marble of ancient style, while at o about points of the room were scated three men, whose age and general bearing stamped them to be enthusiasts, and one lady past the prime of life. The man scated beside the table was T. G. Hinman, and is the same person who caused so much trouble at a funeral in East Washington some time ago. As the clock chimed the hour of 8 this man cleared his throat and began a tirade against secret societies. After he got warmed up to his work he became quite excited, say-ing that secret societies were first known in Asia, where they were called sun worshipers, and since that they have grown in every coun-try in the world. "It is these," he said, tilting the lamp in his wild gesticulations, "that rob the church and God of converts, and it is these that fill the departments and overrun

Here Mr. Hinman sat down from exhaustion and called upon a brother to lead in prayer. Among other things the supplaint said that he hoped that Mr. Hinman, who was "the light of the shadow," would convince the world what the sweet societies were and what harm they were doing to the church When he had finished "the light" sprang to his feet and called upon the colored attendant who was whittling a stick, to go out and search for recruits. A recess was taken until the return of the recruiting officer, who came in the return of the recruiting officer, who came in shortly followed by a half dozen volunteers. Among the group was one of Chief Moses's staff, three colored boys, a police officer, and a Chinese laundryman. When these were seated, "the light," with great agility, took the floor and proceeded with his harangue. Meanwhile the three colored boys had inaugurated a game of marbles on the floor. The Indians were attempting to cartivate the rated a game of marbles on the floor. The Indians were attempting to captivate the lady in the corner, while the Chinaman was rehearsing a game of euchre. The policeman was asleep. The reporter (who during all this time had sat still) now arose to go, and hearing noise behind him, turned and observed "the light" following, backed by the others. The reporter quickened his step, and gained the sidewalk just as "the light" made a grab. But the reporter was gone. a grab. But the reporter was gone.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Commencement of the Examinations Yes-

terday-About Ninety Applicants Present. The first examination of candidates for clerkships under the civil service law camo off yesterday at the rooms of the commission in the agricultural department. There were present the members of the general commisdoners and the five local examiners who have been appointed, Messrs. F. L. Campbell, of the Interior; O. W. Longan, of the War; Isaac C. Slater, Postoffice, and E. W. Clarke and A. M. Judson, Treasury department. Messrs Campbell, Longan, and Judson supervised the examination, in aid of Chief Examiner Lyman. The examination was for \$900, \$1,000, and \$1,290 clerkships. About ninety persons were present for the ordeal. The subjects embraced in the examination were orthography, penin the examination were orthography, pen-manship and copying, arithmetic, fundamen-tal rules, fractions and per centage, interest, discount, elements of bookkeeping and of ac-counts, elements of the English language, letter writing and the proper construction of aentences, and elements of the geography, history, and government of the United States. An examination will be held to-day.

Changes of Postoffice Clerks. Mr. I. A. Bassett, superintendent, and Mr. Frank P. Dickson, clerk, of East Capitol station postoffice, have been transferred to duty in the city postoffice. Mr. Emerich, the oldest employe of the city postoffice, has taken the place of Mr. Bassett. It is expected that Mr. Fred Grant, head clerk, will

DISTRICT SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Lewis Clephane Thinks the Citizens Ought to Have Some Representation. "What do you think of Gen. West's plan

for suffrage in the district?" asked a reporter of Mr. Lewis Clephane last evening. Mr. Clephane said he had only hurriedly

glanced over the article containing Gen. West's views, and had laid it aside to give it a more careful reading. The reporter took it from his pocket and read it to Mr. Clephane, who then said:
"There are many things in that plan which

I can approve. I am in favor of suffrage, for, I think, it is our manhood right. Another reason why we should have suffrage is on account of our young men. The young men of this district are growing up without any knowledge of their duties as citizens, and there is a good deal of talent among them if the opportunity were given to bring it out. They ought to have the right of suffrage, and then they would take an interest in the affairs of the district. Then, again, the citizens of the district pay one-half of the expenses in taxation, and yet they are unrepresented in the district government."
"You would not wish the present partner

ship between the general government and the district dissolved, would you?"

the district dissolved, would you?"
"No. I think that partnership should be continued, but at present it is rather a one-sided affair. The United States pays one-half the expenses, and yet has all the power and patronage; the citizens of the district pay one-half, and they are not considered in the matter at all. Their wishes cannot be felt in any way. The commissioners feel that they are responsible, to the general covernment responsible to the general government and to congress, and they recommend what seems best to them. A citizen or a delegation of citizens goes down to protest to the commissioners against some proposed action, or to suggest in reference to some needed action, but the commissioners give the indition. Do the commissioners give the indi-vidual or the delegation any consideration? Not a bit of it. In some instances the treatment has been positively insolent, while in others it has exhibited an unwillingness to attach any weight to the wishes of the citizens at all. All this is engendered by the fact that the citizens of the district have no representation. Why, the marshal of the district was always a citizen of the district up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's term of office, and so was the city post-master until the appointment of Edmunds, and he had been here a long time in the general land office, although he was ap-pointed from Michigan. If the citizens of the district could be permitted to have half of the appointments under the district government that would be something, but clerks and employes of every kind are imported from all over the United States to please the members they are responsible."
"Gen. West, in his plan, suggests the election of three of the five commissioners proposed, which would give the district a majority." congress to whom the commissioners feel

Yes, I see that, and that strikes me favorably. Another thing, I think if there is a commission of five, they should be granted legislative powers so far as municipal ordinances are concerned. There are many things that arise that ought not to wait for the action of congress, but should be disposed of definitely at once, such as health ordinances; and so I think the powers of the commissioners should be collected. be enlarged. There will be a strong effort made for suffrage next winter, and some definite plan should be determined upon as to exactly how far the present form of gov-ernment should be changed. I don't think to exactly how far the present form of government should be changed. I don't think any one has fully matured a plan yet. I know I have thought a good deal on this subject, but have not yet settled upon anything definite. The subject is a good one for discussion, one which, I hope, will be kept alive."

Sons of Veterans' Installation. Grand Army hall was crowded last night to witness the installation of the officers of Custer camp, No. 1, Sons of Veterans. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and shields. Appropriate addresses were made by Gens. Whitaker and Burdette, Col. Sifford, and Maj. P. C. Taylor. After the addresses the old soldiers and their sons and friends as down to an excellent supper.

The following are the officers installed: H.

D. Gifford, captain; J. F. Webber and J. G. Morrison, lieutenants; F. W. Cole, surgeo, W. C. Farquhar, chaplain; J. R. Eutherford, W. C. Farquiar, chaplain; J. E. Estimators, W. A. Jones, John Weiderman, camp cosmell; Charles Brooks, quartermaster sergeast; A. Sperry, orderly sergeant; John Warren, celor sergeant; W. S. King, orderly sergeant; F. Rutherford, sergeant to guard; J. Chescman, musician; D. O'Hara, corporal of guard; F. Cole, picket guard; F. Reigart, camp guard.

Base Ball.

A very interesting game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon on the grounds, corner Eleventh and H streets northeast, between the Stars and Independents, with the following result: Stars, f; Indepen-

dent, 9. The Bashful base ball nine of East Washiugton left this city for Alexandria yesterday afternoon to play a game of base ball with the Alexandria nine. The Bashfuls being suc-cessful, returned carrying a large broom. This is the second game that has been lost by the Alexandrias, the first being won by the Na-tionals. At the conclusion of the game yesterday the score stood : Bashful, 12 : Alexan-A game of base ball was played yesterday

evening between the junior Nationals and Waughnetas. The former won by a score of

Election of Officers.

At a special meeting of Protection coun-il, No. 668, A. L. of H., held last night at cosmopolitan hall, an election of officers was held to fill vacancies, resulting as follows: H.
Michaelis, commander; G. L. Wheeler, vice
commander; J. P. Hinkel, secretary; Charles
W. Lederer, collector, and A. M. Wheelock,

A CONTRAST IN TOILETS.

One Woman Clad in Costly Agony and Two Attired in Cheap Comfort. New York Evening Post.

On a high bridge car the other day the pasengers were afforded an opportunity of looking upon a picture of expenditure without taste, in contrast with one of taste with little outlay of money. A lady entered the car who had manifestly fallen a victim to the crushed strawberry fever, a strawberry satin dress of very rich quality tightly encasing her portly form. She carried a feverish looking parasol, from beneath whose folds glinted flashes of gold as bright as the sun's rays which streamed through the half-open win-dows. A strawberry hat, with strawberry plumes, capped the ruddy climax, and all in keeping with the face of the panting, perspiring lady, which was aglow with a fierceness of color, of which crushed strawberry gives but the faintest intimation. The glowing attire, and the evident discomfort of the rubicund wesrer, had its natural sympathetic effect upon her fellow passengers. The car soon grew hotter, and a hue of strawberry seemed to pervade the scene, while the countenance of the lady gradually lapsed into an almost alarming tint of terra cotta.

Presently the car door opened and two ladies, carrying tiny lunch baskets, came in, who were evidently on a little pleasure trip for the day. At a sight of these two there was at once a notable change in the temperature of the car, and an expression of relief and pleasure seemed to light up every coun-tenance. One of the ladies, the younger of the two, were a crisp, fresh French lawn of white, dotted with small, pale mauve flowers. Over her shoulders was a dainty little cape of the same, edged with lace and fastened in front with a knot of violet ribbons, matching those which held the simple but exceedingly graceful drapings of her skirt. Upon her head she were a broad brimmed hat, trimmed with lace and a small cluster of violets. Her hands were encased in a pair of trim fitting white lisle thread gloves, and she carried a

The other lady wore a dress of pale nun's gray linen, braided in white. Her gypsy hat was of gray straw, trimmed with gray lace and a cluster of pink crushed roses. Gray gloves and a gray pongee parasol, lined with pink, completed this plain but most tasteful dress. Thirty dellars would cover the cruiters. dress. Thirty dollars would cover the entite expense of the combined toilets of these twoa sum which lady number one possibly gave for her strawberry bonnet or the making of his travels toward Russia-her costly dress.

SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS.

Forecastle Reasons For Thinking Certain Things Unlucky.

Carrying a Corpse, Killing a Cat, Friday Folly, Mother Carey's Chickens, and the Unwelcome Dolphin.

New York Tribune.

The prevalent idea that superstition exists only among the very ignorant is far from true; yet, with the sailor, superstition seems to be inborn. Let one attempt to deny Jack's theory about "Davy Jones's locker" in the bottom of the sea, and he will meet with strong, if not convincing argument that he is mistaken. Davy Jones is credited with having many set laws which, though they may be unwritten, must be rigidly observed. To go to sea on Friday, the carrying of dead bodies at sea, the killing of a cat, the harming of one of "Mother Carey's chickens," ,the dropping of a water bucket overboard while washing down decks, are believed to be offenses for which Davy Jones will demand satisfaction either by the sacrifice of one man, or the pulling of a ship and its entire crew into his locker.

The carrying of a corpse on the ocean longer than is necessary to sow it up in canvas with heavy weights to insure its sinking below the depths which fishes frequent, will cause a panic among a ship's crew. The killing of a cut on board a vessel is thought extended unlikely and wester the parent who tremely unlucky, and woe to the person who should be found guilty of such an act. A naval vessel on a voyage from Peru to New York, by way of the straits of Magellan, had an ill-tempered and generally disreputable cat which no one had any love for. This animal mysteriously disappeared one night after the vessel left Valparaiso, and though one of the firemen was suspected, the proof could not be obtained. For the remainder of the voyage the captain and several of the other officers as well as all of the sailors predicted that the vessel would the sattors predicted that the vessel would surely be lost. They daily watched for the king of the mighty deep to appear and demand satisfaction for the crime; yet the vessel reached the New York navy yard after a remarkably pleasant voyage through-out. In this case the wives and sweethearts, who had longingly waited for three years for the ship's return, were given the credit of hauling on her (imaginary) line and bringing her safely past Davy Jones's minions There is warrely a sailor who does not verily believe that it is unlucky to go to sea on Fri day, yet it has been asserted that the masters of some of our big steamships would as soon sall on Friedra as on any other day. Yet the Tecords of Fr lays do not support the assertion, and this can be seen by anybody who will peruse the ship-news column of the Saturday papers. Let one go around among the
officers of the many steamship lines, and
see if he will find any whose vessels
regularly sail on Friday. Only two weeks
ago one of the large occan steamships
steamed away from her pier on Friday
and anchored in Gravesend bay until the
following day before she went to sea. It was
said that the captain's excuse was "to make
repairs," but it came from good authority
that he had a strong aversion to starting on a
voyage on Friday. The "occan tramp"
steamship Rhimindda, which was wrecked on
the Nova Scotian coast on Tuesday, sailed will peruse the ship-news column of the Satthe Nova Scotian coast on Tuesday, sailed from this port on the previous Friday. This superstition seems to prevail in yachting circles as well, and the question was asked a few days ago: "When was there ever a yacht regatta on Friday?" Regattas do sometimes occur on that day, however, but it is seldom. For instance, of the many yachting contests for this season Friday has been religiously for this season Friday has been religiously avoided for all excepting by the Chicago and New Haven yacht clubs, which will sail their New Haven yacht clubs, which will sail their annual regatts on Aug. 3, and the Quincy (Mass.) Yacht club, which has appointed Aug. 10. A well known story is told of a caltain who, tried to prove that Friday was not an unlucky day. He laid 'he keel of a new ship at Hyannis, Cape Cod, on Friday, launched Ider on Briday, named her Friday, and set sail on Friday. Her record was made complete when she was wrecked on Friday and everybody on board lost.

body on board lost.

Jack has many curious ideas. For instance, if the moon has sharp horns it betokens fine weather; and if it is lying on its back with both horns up, bad weather is at band. body on board lost. Again:

When the sun sets in a silver bell. An easterly wind is as sure as —.

When one of Mother Carey's chickens, or stormy petreis, is seen near the ship, a storm is approaching, for these birds are rarely seen in fair weather. It is a forecastle notion that in hir weather. It is a forecastic notion that the petrel is so named from St. Peter, on account of its running with closed wings over the surface of the waves. This brought to mind the walking of St. Peter upon the water, and the satiors think the bird was therefore called "petrel" as a sort of diminutive of the apostle's name. These birds have been known to follow a vessel during a storm for many days, apparently with neither food nor rest. and without fiapping their wings. If one of these Lirds should be swept aboard in a great storm, as is frequently the case, no sailor will touch it. The dolphin and porpoise are un-welcome to the sailor when they suddenly ap-pear during a calm, and, if they skip about, a severe gale is expected. If sharks follow a ship for several days it means that a death is to occur. Any one who has seen the haddock must have noticed a mark on each side of the gills. This, sail-ors assert, was made by St. Peter with his finger and thumb when he took the tribute money out of the mouth of the fish. This perhaps accounts for the belief of Scotchmen that it is the "richest" fish that was ever put on the table. The most superstitious sailors are the Scandinavians, who believe in the existence of Neck, a merman, having the head of a man and the flowing ringlets of a girl. Neck, wearing a red cap, sits upon the waves and plays upon the harp. His melody is so attractive that sailors become charmed by it, and in this way many have perished. The Norwegianana firm helisyer, in the "kraken." Norwegians are firm believers'in the 'kraken, a monster devil-fish, whose body is over a mile long, only to be found in the deepest waters. It feeds upon fishes and devours whole schools at a time. Fishermen who have mistaken it for an island and taken refuge on its back. have been drowned in the whirlpool made by the sudden sinking of the monster. A FAMOUS DIAMOND.

The Story of the Great Gem That Adorns the Russian Scepter.

The following details of the origin of the famous jewel which adorns the imperial scepter of Russia were furnished to a London Trutà correspondent during a residence in St. Petersburg by a descendant of the Armenian merchant who brought the stone to Russia:

The diamond, in its rough state, formed the eye of an idol in the temple near Trichinopoli, and was abstracted by a French renegade, who escaped with his prize to Persia. Here he wandered from town to town trying to dispose of it for a moderate sum, but only meeting with mistrust and suspicion. At length, when the news of the thoft had spread over India and reached Persia, fearing arrest, he accepted the offer of a Hebrew merchant and surrendered the diamond for \$10,000. Meantime the shah was informed, not only of the robbery, but also that the thief was resid-ing in his territory and had offered the stone repeatedly for sale.

At once his highness gave orders to arrest the man, dead or alive, and to seize the dia-mond. The Jewish merchant naturally became alarmed for the safety of his new acquicame alarmed for the safety of his new acquisition, as well as that of his head, and gladly sold the stone to an astute Armenian merchant named Shatras for \$60,000. The magnificence of Catherine the Great and her court was a by-word in Armenia and Persia, and Shafras knew right well that if he could reach St. Petersburg he would be able to dispose of his diamond at a handsome profit. The greatest difficulty was to secrete the stone so thoroughly about the person that in case so thoroughly about the person that in case of his arrest it should not be discovered. It was too large for him to swallow, so he solved

was too large for all to owner, so the problem by making a deep incision in the calf of his left leg, inserting the stone, and sewing up the wound with silver thread.

When the cut had cicalrized sufficiently to allow the removal of the wire, Shafras began his travels toward Russia. Had he known on arriving at the frontier that the diamond

had been traced to the Jewish merchant, and from him to an Armenian, he would probably have tried to conceal his nationality. But he boldly prociaimed himself au Armenian merchant to the shah's inquisitive officials, was arrested, and consigned to prison on suspicion. Strong emetics were administered, but no diamond came to light. He tered, but no diamond came to light. He was stripped naked, put into a hot bath, and then examined from head to foot, with no better success. Even a little torture was tried, but Shafras was firm; and in the end he was bundled unceremoniously over the frontier—his petty eash, however, being retained. He reached Orenburg, and here some compactions advanced him some money to compatriots advanced him some money to reach the capital.

reach the capital.

Catherine the Great was short of ready money when Shafras offered her his diamond for sale. He demanded \$200,000 for it, but the empress could not raise more than \$100,-000, and though she offered 40,000 dessiatins (at four acres each) of crown land in addition to this sum, Shafras refused. Catherine was greatly chagrined and did not hide her an-noyance; but she was too noble a character to esort to the coercive measures which a shah of Persia would have adopted without a mo-ment's hesitation. Sharras was allowed to depart unmolested, and betook himself to Amsterdam to have his diamond cut. Here it was that the famous Count Orlov first saw the jewel for which his imperial mistress had sighed, and he determined to lay it as a gift at her feet. The bargain with Shafras was concluded offhand, for Count Orlov never In exchange for the diamond, weighs 185 carats and is valued at

\$1,500,000, Count Orlov promised Shafras on his return to Russia \$550,000 down and an annuity of \$2,000 and a patent of nobility.

The count kept his word. Shafras, the merchant, became Lazarev, the gentleman, cashed his bills at the imperial treasury, and drew \$2,000 a year for the rest of his life. drow \$2,000 a year for the rest of his life, which as usual with annuitants was a very prolonged one. Before he died he became one the richest men in Russia. With the price of the diamond he bought mines in the Oural, land in Bessarabia, and houses in St. Peters-burg. The "uncarthed increment" in thirty years made him ten times a millionaire, and at the present day his descendants, number-ing hundreds, are all immensely rich. Loris Melikov, former minister of the interior, and Delianov, at present minister of public in-struction, are grandchildren of the Armenian

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th s200, effered at \$155.

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CHAPTER L.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians

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emphatically, Buchu. Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial feyer, ague, &c.," and they will tell

Mandrake or Dandelion.

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For Chicago, Cincionati, Louisville, and St. Louis, dairy, at Sei. 11, 1015 a. m., 1016 p. m., with through coaches and Paace Sleeping Cars to above points, without change: 1015 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Sabirday. cept Sunday, For Hazerstown 10:15 a, m. daily, except Sunday, 5 b, m. daily, For Haggerstown 19:15 a. m. daily, except Sunday, 5:45 p. m. daily.

Trains arrive from the West daily, 6:29, 7:35 a. m., 2:38, 8:39 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2:55, 8:30 a. m., daily, site p. m. daily, except sunday.

From New York and philadelphia, 2:55, 8:30 a. m., daily, site p. m., daily, except Sunday.

From Staunton, 2:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

10 a. m., 2:15, day, p. m. and 2:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

10 a. m., 2:15, day, p. m. daily from Point of Rock.

Trains leave Hallimore for Washington at 2, 444, 649, 7:15, 7:30, 9, and 11:32 p. m. On Sundays, 2, 4:35, 7:15, 8:25, 7:30, 9, and 11:32 p. m. On Sundays, 2, 4:35, 7:10, 8:25, 7:30, 9, and 4:10, a. m., 1:20, 6:40, 5:40, 5:40, and 9 p. m.

All trains from Washington stopst Relay Station, except 4:39 p. m. All trains from Washington stopet Relay Station, except 430 p. m.
For further information apply at the Hallimore and tohio Theket Office: Washington station, six and 134 Penmylvania avenue, corner of Fourte ath stress, where orders will be taken for haggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

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Harraburg to Chernat. Western Express, 234 a,
m, daily, with Falace Cars to Phishory and Chicks
and, Asso connects, except Saturdays, for the caso,
when Call Phishory to Chicago. Mail Express, 28b p,
m, daily Thishory to Chicago. Mail Express, 28b p,
m, daily Thishory to Chicago. Securing Car Washing on to Chicago, BAUTHORE AND POTOMAC RAHLEDOAD, For Frie, Canandagna, Bodiestor, Buffalo, Niarara, 920 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palaco Cara Washington to Canandagna, and Harrisburg to Bunato.

Washington to Camandagua, and Harrisong to Buristo.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 5.20 a. in. daily, except Sunday.

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For Andrewells, 1849 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday, ALEN AND HIA AND PREDERIC RSBURG RAIL, WAY AND ALENANDERIA AND WASHING-TON BALLENANDERIA AND WASHING-TON BALLENANDERIA AND WASHING-TON BALLENANDERIA AND WASHING-TON BEAUTH AND A SUNDAM BEAUTH AND A SUND

CHARLES E. PUGH, General Passenger Agent CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

THE NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
On and after SUNDAY, June 10, 1881, passenger trains of this route will leave Washington from B. & P. station as follows:
8.55 A. M.-THROUGH MAIL (daily, except Sunday) for Cincinnat, Louisville, and Local Stationa of C. & O. Ry. Sleepers White Sulphur to Hunington.

of C. & O. Ry. Sleepers White Sulphur to Huniinglon.

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SHORT LINE (DAILY). Solid train, with Pullman cars to Louisville and Richmond to Cinchinasi without change; arriving at Columbus 4:39
p. m., Lesington, Ry., ±9 p. m., Cincinnati, £29
p. m., and Louisville, £45 p. m. Connecting at
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West, Southwest, and Northwest.

16:35 p. m.—Night express (daily, except Sunday) for
Ashiand, Ry., Columbus, Ohlo, and Stations on
C. & O. Ry. Pulman sleeping cars to White
Sulphur and Columbus.

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thaily, except Sunday), arriving Old Point 7:20,
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Apply C. & O. ity, office, 513 Penusylvania avenue,
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233. A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close connections to all points South and Southwest, daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Hy, Fullman Steeping Cars from Washington via Dauville to Mostgomery and Doutgomery to New Orleans, also Washington to New Orleans via Lynchburg and Bristol.

250 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottes-ville, Huntington, and Lexington, to Cholmatt, Louisville, and all Western points, making direct connections, and with solid train and Pullman Steeping Cars. Washington to Louisville, 1933 P. M.—Southern Mail and Express, daily, to all points South and Southwest, via Panyllie and Charlotte, daily, except Sunday, with C. & C. By, Pullman Steeping Cars, Washington to Augusta, via Charlotte, and Charlotte to Montgomery, Pullman Steeping Cars, Washington to Augusta, Via Charlotte, and Charlotte to Montgomery, Pullman Steeping Cars, Washington to Augusta, Via Charlotte, and Charlotte to Montgomery.

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